

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 748 (1990): Handloom Cotton Dhoties and Saris [TXD 8: Handloom and Khadi]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

BLANK PAGE



IS 748 : 1990

भारतीय मानक

हथकरघे की सूती धोतियां व साड़ियां – विशिष्ट

(दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

HANDLOOM COTTON DHOTIES AND
SARIS — SPECIFICATION

(*Second Revision*)

UDC 677.21.074

© BIS 1990

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

October 1990

Price Group 3

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Second Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 26 June 1990, after the draft finalized by the Handloom and Khadi Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

This standard was first published in 1955 and subsequently revised in 1974. This standard has been again revised in order to overcome certain difficulties encountered by the handloom industry in implementation of this standard.

Following are the important changes carried out while revising this standard:

- a) Keeping in view the end use, IS 754 : 1974 Specification for Handloom cotton saris (*first revision*) has been amalgamated with this standard. Title of this standard has been modified to include cotton saris also.
- b) Use of cotton yarn conforming to IS 171 : 1985 cotton and cotton regenerated cellulosic fibre blended grey yarn (*third revision*) has been specified.
- c) Constructional particulars have been modified taking into consideration present production patterns prevailing in the handloom industry.
- d) Only negative tolerances have been specified on ends/dm, picks/dm and mass g/m² to ensure minimum desirable construction. There being no tolerance on positive side on these requirements, it would provide flexibility to industry to adjust construction of the fabrics depending upon market demands.
- e) Breaking load requirement has been specified as optional requirement. This requirement has to be enforced in case it is not possible to establish that cotton yarn conforming to IS 171 : 1985 has been used.
- f) Tolerance on length and width have been adopted from the instruction issued by the central government under Trade and Merchandized Marks Act 1958 (43 of 1958) as given in Notification No. S.O. 2937, dated 20 September 1962.
- g) For determining the conformity of the cloth to the requirements laid down in this standard, a provision has been incorporated to allow testing of specimens in prevailing atmospheric condition. However, in all cases of disputes specimens shall be tested after conditioning in the standard atmospheric conditions.
- h) Provision has been incorporated for agreement between the buyer and seller with respect to permissible number of defects in cotton dhoties and saris.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

Indian Standard

HANDLOOM COTTON DHOTIES AND SARIS — SPECIFICATION

(Second Revision)

1 SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes constructional particulars and other requirements for seventeen varieties of handloom cotton dhoties and saris.

1.2 This standard does not specify the general appearance, feel, finish, etc.

2 REFERENCES

2.1 The Indian Standards listed at Annex A are necessary adjuncts to this standard.

3 ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS FOR TESTING

3.1 Test specimens may be conditioned and tested

in the prevailing atmosphere for determining the conformity of handloom cotton dhoties and saris to this standard. However, in all cases of disputes, specimens shall be conditioned and tested in the standard atmosphere as specified in the referred Indian Standards on test methods.

4 YARN

The cotton yarn used shall conform to the requirements specified in IS 171 : 1985.

5 REQUIREMENTS

5.1 The dhoties and saris shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 1.

Table 1 Constructional Particulars and Breaking Load Requirements for Handloom Cotton Dhoties and Saris

(Clause 5.1)

Variety No.	Count of Yarn (for guidance only) (Universal Count) (Cotton Count)		Ends/dm	Picks/dm	Mass g/m ²	Breaking Load in Newton	
	Warp	Weft				Warp	Weft
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	30 tex (20 ^s)	30 tex (20 ^s)	164	164	105	180	180
2	22 tex (26 ^s)	22 tex (26 ^s)	188	188	90	180	180
3	20 tex (30 ^s)	20 tex (30 ^s)	198	188	80	140	140
4	15 tex (40 ^s)	15 tex (40 ^s)	204	188	60	160	140
5	15 tex (40 ^s)	15 tex (40 ^s)	220	204	65	170	160
6	15 tex (40 ^s)	15 tex (40 ^s)	236	220	70	180	170
7	10 tex (60 ^s)	10 tex (60 ^s)	252	228	50	170	160
8	10 tex (60 ^s)	10 tex (60 ^s)	268	252	55	170	170
9	10 tex (60 ^s)	10 tex (60 ^s)	284	268	60	180	170
10	7.5 tex (80 ^s)	7.5 tex (80 ^s)	284	268	45	150	140
11	7.5 tex (80 ^s)	7.5 tex (80 ^s)	300	284	45	160	150
12	7.5 tex (80 ^s)	7.5 tex (80 ^s)	316	300	50	170	160
13	6 tex (100 ^s)	6 tex (100 ^s)	316	300	40	130	120
14	6 tex (100 ^s)	6 tex (100 ^s)	332	284	40	140	120
15	6 tex (100 ^s)	6 tex (100 ^s)	332	332	40	140	140
16	6 tex (100 ^s)	6 tex (100 ^s)	344	344	45	140	140
17	5 tex (120 ^s)	5 tex (120 ^s)	394	394	40	120	120
Tolerance percent	—	—	—5	—5	—5	—5 on Average value and —15 on Individual reading	
Method of Test	—	—	IS 1963 : 1981	IS 1964 : 1970 or Annex D	IS 1969 : 1985		

5.1.1 However, breaking load requirement shall be an optional requirement. It shall be enforced only when conformance of cotton yarn to the requirements specified in IS 171 : 1985 is not known.

5.2 The dhoties and saris shall also conform to the requirements specified in Table 2.

5.3 Dimensions

Length and width of the dhoties and saris when determined in accordance with IS 1954 : 1969 shall be as agreed to between the buyer and the seller or as declared by the seller subject to the tolerances specified in the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. S.O. 2937 dated 20 September 1962 issued under Trade and Merchandise Marks Act 1958 (43 of 1958) (see Annex B).

5.4 In order to illustrate or specify the indeterminable characteristics, such as general appearance, lustre, feel and shade, a sample has been agreed upon and sealed, the supply shall be in conformity with the sample in such respects.

5.4.1 The custody of the sealed sample shall be a matter of prior agreement between the buyer and the seller.

Table 2 Other Requirements for Handloom Cotton Dhoties and Saris

(Clause 5.2)

Characteristics	Requirement	Method of Test
(1)	(2)	(3)
1) Dimensional change, percent, <i>Max</i>	4	IS 2977 : 1989
2) Scouring loss percent, <i>Max</i>		IS 1383 : 1977
a) Grey (Loomstate)	6.0	
b) Finished	2.5	
3) pH value of the aqueous extract	6.0 to 8.5	IS 1390 : 1983
4) Colour fastness		
a) Light	4 or better	IS 686 : 1985 or IS 2454 : 1985 IS 765 : 1977
b) Washing : Test 4		
i) Change in colour	4 or better	
ii) Staining on fabric	4 or better	
c) Bleaching		IS 762 : 1988
i) Change in colour	4 or better	
ii) Staining on fabric	4 or better	
d) Perspiration		IS 971 : 1983
i) Change in colour	4 or better	
ii) Staining on fabric	4 or better	

6 INSPECTION

6.1 The dhoties and saris when visually inspected should be free from the major flaws listed at Annex C.

6.1.1 The number of permissible major flaws per piece shall be as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

6.2 For details the of flaws mentioned in 6.1, a reference may be made to IS 4125 : 1987.

7 SAMPLING

7.1 Lot

The quantity of the dhoties and saris of the same variety delivered to one buyer against one despatch note shall constitute a lot.

7.2 The conformity of the lot to the various requirements specified in the standard shall be determined on the basis of tests carried out on the samples selected from the lot.

7.3 Unless otherwise agreed, the number of pieces selected at random for inspection shall be in accordance with the Table 3.

Table 3 Sample Size and Permissible Number of Non-Conforming Pieces
(Clause 5.2)

Lot Size	Sample Size	Permissible Number of Non-Conforming Pieces	Sub-Sample Size
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Up to 25	3	0	2
26 to 50	5	0	2
51 to 150	8	0	3
151 to 300	13	1	3
301 to 500	20	1	5
501 to 1 000	32	2	5
1 001 and above	50	3	8

7.3.1 For selection of samples at random from the lot, procedure given in IS 4905 : 1968 may be followed.

7.4 Number of Samples and Criteria for Conformity

It shall be as follows:

Characteristics	Number of Samples	Criteria for Conformity
Ends, picks, mass, length, width and visual inspection	According to col 2 of Table 3	Number of non-conforming pieces shall not exceed the corresponding number given in col 3.
Dimensional change, colour fastness, scouring loss, pH value and breaking load.	According to col 4 of Table 3	All the test pieces shall meet the requirement.

8 MARKING

8.1 The dhoties and saris shall be suitably marked with the following information:

- Name of the material and variety No;
- Length (m) and width (cm); and
- Indication of the source of manufacture.

8.1.1 The dhoties and saris may also be marked with the Standard mark.

9. PACKING

9.1 Unless otherwise agreed upon by the buyer and seller the dhoties and saris shall be preferably packed in bales or cases in conformity with the procedure laid down in IS 1347 : 1972 of IS 293 : 1980.

ANNEX A

(Clause 2.1)

LIST OF REFERRED INDIAN STANDARDS

IS No.	Title	IS No.	Title
293 : 1980	Code for seaworthy packaging of cotton yarn and cloth (<i>third revision</i>)	1954 : 1969	Methods for determination of length and width of fabrics (<i>first revision</i>)
686 : 1985	Methods for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to daylight (<i>first revision</i>)	1963 : 1981	Methods for determination of threads per unit length in woven fabrics (<i>second revision</i>)
762 : 1988	Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to bleaching (<i>first revision</i>)	1964 : 1970	Methods for determination of weight per square metre and weight per linear metre of fabrics (<i>first revision</i>)
765 : 1979	Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to washing: Test 4 (<i>second revision</i>)	1969 : 1985	Methods for determination of breaking load and elongation of woven textile fabrics (<i>second revision</i>)
971 : 1983	Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to perspiration (<i>first revision</i>)	2454 : 1985	Methods for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to artificial light (xenon lamp) (<i>first revision</i>)
1347 : 1972	Inland packaging of cotton cloth and yarn (<i>first revision</i>)	2977 : 1989	Method for determination of dimensional changes of woven fabrics (other than wool) on soaking in water (<i>first revision</i>)
1383 : 1977	Methods for determination of scouring loss in grey and finished cotton textile materials (<i>first revision</i>)	4125 : 1987	Glossary of terms pertaining to defects in fabrics (<i>first revision</i>)
1390 : 1983	Method for determination of pH value of aqueous extracts of textile materials (<i>first revision</i>)	4905 : 1968	Methods for random sampling.

ANNEX B

(Clause 5.3)

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (TRADE AND MERCHANDISE MARKS) NOTIFICATION NO. S. O. 2937, DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1962

B-1 A trade description of length stamped on grey, bleached, mercerised or coloured cotton piece goods:

- a) in pieces stamped as of length 9 metres and below the stamped length shall not exceed the actual length by more than 1 percent of the piece length or 7.5 cm, whichever is less, and;
- b) in pieces stamped as of length above 9 metres the stamped length shall not exceed the actual length by more than 0.6 percent of the piece length or 7.5 cm, whichever is higher.

Provided that the average length of the pieces in question shall not be less than the stamped length.

B-2 A trade description of width stamped on grey, bleached, mercerised or coloured cotton

piece goods:

- a) in pieces stamped as of width 102 cm or below, the stamped width shall not exceed the actual width at any point by more than 1.3 cm;
- b) in pieces stamped as of width over 102 cm up to 152 cm the stamped width shall not exceed the actual width at any point by more than 1.25 percent of the stamped width of the piece; and
- e) in pieces stamped as of width 152 cm and above the stamped width shall not exceed the actual width at any point by more than 1.25 percent of the stamped width of the piece or 2.5 cm whichever is less.

Provided that average width of the piece in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

ANNEX C

(Clause 6.1)

LIST OF MAJOR FLAWS

One or more ends missing in the body of the material throughout its length, more than three ends missing at a place and running over 60 cm or prominently noticeable double end running throughout the piece.

Undressed snarls noticeable over a length exceeding 5 percent of the length of the piece.

Smash definitely rupturing the texture of the fabric.

Hole, cut or tear.

Reed marks prominently noticeable over a length exceeding 5 percent of the piece.

Defective or damaged selvedge noticeable over a length exceeding 5 percent of the length of the piece.

Skewing of more than three percent on weft.

Weft crack or two or more missing picks across the width of the fabric.

Warp or weft bar due to the difference in raw material, count, twist, lustre, colour, shade or spacing of adjacent groups of yarns (starting mark).

More than two adjacent ends running parallel, broken or missing and extending beyond 10 cm.

Noticeable warp or weft float in the body of the fabric.

Noticeable oil or other stain in the fabric.

Oily weft in the fabric.

Prominently noticeable slub.

Conspicuous broken pattern.

Gout due to foreign matter, usually lint or waste woven into the fabric.

Prominent selvedge defect.

Significant shading or listing in fabrics having a gradual change in tone or depth of shade of fabric (excluding selvedge or border running parallel to the selvedge).

Coloured flecks.

Blurred or dark patch.

Patchy, streaky or uneven dyeing.

Dye bar.

Fuzzy appearance.

ANNEX D

(Table 1)

METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF MASS OF FABRIC

D-1 Cut four specimens of 100 mm × 100 mm from a sample. Condition all the specimens in the desiccator charged with saturated solution of sodium nitrate at $27 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ for a period of 24

hours. Remove all the specimens from the desiccator and immediately determine their collective mass in weighing balance to the nearest milligram.

D-2 Calculate mass of fabric in g/m^2 .

Standard Mark

The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The Standard Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by BIS and operated by the producer. Standard marked products are also continuously checked by BIS for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a licence for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

Revision of Indian Standards

Indian Standards are reviewed periodically and revised, when necessary and amendments, if any, are issued from time to time. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition. Comments on this Indian Standard may be sent to BIS giving the following reference:

Doc : No. TXD 8 (2587)

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters :

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Telephones : 331 01 31, 331 13 75

Telegrams : Manaksanstha
(Common to all Offices)

Regional Offices :

	Telephone
Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg NEW DELHI 110002	{ 331 01 31 331 13 75
Eastern : 1/14 C. I. T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Maniktola CALCUTTA 700054	37 86 62
Northern : SCO 445-446, Sector 35-C, CHANDIGARH 160036	2 18 43
Southern : C. I. T. Campus, IV Cross Road, MADRAS 600113	41 29 16
Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East) BOMBAY 400093	6 32 92 95

Branches : AHMADABAD. BANGALORE. BHOPAL. BHUBANESHWAR. COIMBATORE.
FARIDABAD. GHAZIABAD. GUWAHATI. HYDERABAD. JAIPUR. KANPUR.
PATNA. THIRUVANANTHAPURAM